



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

October 7, it was agreed that the treatment of detained emigrants at the emigrant halls should be continued as follows: As a routine measure upon arrival at the barracks, all emigrants are bathed and their clothing and baggage disinfected. The period of observation is six days from the admission of the latest arrival.

This morning I received official notice through the American ambassador and consul-general that information would now be given me officially.

As a matter of fact, I have been able to obtain personally from the German officials through their courtesy and frankness the necessary information, which they will henceforth furnish to me officially.

No cholera cases have been reported in either Prussia or Galicia since my last report.

In reply to Bureau cablegram of 7th instant "asking recommendations in regard to treatment of Galicians at ports of embarkation," I recommended that detention of Galicians be discontinued. I made this recommendation after consultations with the referent of the department of the interior, President Bumm, of the imperial health office, and Prof. Gaffky, director of the institute for infectious diseases. They consider Galicia cholera free, and expressed confidence in the accuracy and frankness of the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Government reports. They also said that Germany had removed all quarantine restrictions against Galicia.

In view of the opinions expressed and the fact that no cholera had been reported in Galicia for a period of two months, it seems unnecessary to detain Galicians at this time. If in the future fresh cases are reported in Galicia, the restrictions can be replaced. I shall wire promptly concerning any fresh outbreak in Galicia or Prussia.

There have been no new cases reported in the German Empire since October 17, and the disease seems to be stamped out.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN FRUIT PORTS AND FROM BARBADOS AND ST. LUCIA.

At the end of the close quarantine season, October 31, the officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service stationed at the American consulates in the various South and Central American fruit ports and in the islands of St. Lucia and Barbados were ordered to return to the United States.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Huñe reports as follows:

	Week ended Nov. 4, 1905.	Week ended Nov. 11, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains.....	166	200
Persons held.....	0	0